



LOOK AT THIS. LOOK AT THIS.

S. R. STEPHENS & Co's.
NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.
GOODS AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

HAVING Just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION AND FIRST HANDS,
BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

Comprising in part a large stock of
CARPETS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHING, &c.

Also
CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES,
And all Goods usually kept in a First Class
Country Store, which we are prepared to sell
very low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Buyers would do well to give us a call.
SAM'L. R. STEPHENS & Co.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
April 10-1y

PLANTS!
Plants!! Plants!!!
WOODSIDE
SMALL FRUIT NURSERY.
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
CURRANTS,
GOOSEBERRIES,
By the Dozen, Hundred and Thousand.
PRICES REDUCED!

Also a very large and choice selection of
EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS, grown
under glass, with great care, comprising all the
best varieties of
TOMATO, EGG, CABBAGE, PEPPER, AND
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.
All Plants grown in my Hot Beds, except
Sweet Potato, are transplanted from seed beds in
to hot beds, thereby giving them more room to
grow, making them better rooted and less liable
to die when transplanted from the hot bed to the
open ground.
Early Smooth and Tilden Tomatoes, and Nan-
smond Sweet Potato Plants, furnished in large
quantities, and shipped to any point on the Del.
Railroad at shortest notice.

SEED POTATOES.
EARLY ROSE, by the pound only,
EARLY GOODRICH, HARRISON, AND
MONITOR, by the bushel.
For further particulars, &c. apply to
HENRY CLAYTON,
Mount Pleasant, Del.
March 13-3m.

BAUGH'S
Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
STANDARD WARRANTED.

WE offer to Farmers and Dealers in Manures
the presence of our Raw Bone Super
Phosphate of Lime as being highly improved.
It is not necessary at this day, to argue the
claims of this manure, as a useful and economical
application for Corn, Oats, and all Spring crops.
The article has a reputation of over fifteen years
standing, and is still manufactured by the original
proprietors.
Farmers will please send their orders to the
Dealer as at this only will ensure a supply.
BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
Office No. 20 South Delaware Ave.
Feb. 20-3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE.
Lock Stitch.

RECEIVED the First Prize at the Great Fair of
the American Institute, in New York, Oct.
26, 1867, and highest premium for best manufac-
turing machine at Paris Exposition, July, 1867.
Why is it the best? It runs over seams all
right; it will take fifty stitches to the inch—finer
than any other machine will; it will sew heavier
and thicker goods than any other machine; it
uses any and every kind of thread; it sews
starched goods as well as unstarched; it sews the
most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing.
It sews a bias seam as well as any other.
Agents wanted.—Liberal discount given.
Empire Sewing Machine Company,
294 Bowery, New York.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.
Feb. 13, 1869-3mos.

CARD.
FARMERS who use artificial fertilizers, and
DEALERS who supply them, are desirous of
procuring a thoroughly reliable, First Class Ar-
ticle.
To such we extend a cordial invitation to visit
our works and WITNESS THE PROCESS OF
MANUFACTURING
WHANN'S RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE.
Our aim is to excel in the quality of our fertil-
izer, and as we have NO SECRETS in our busi-
ness, we would be glad for CONSUMERS TO
VISIT US and see for themselves what a thor-
oughly reliable article we make.
WALTON, WHANN & Co.
April 24-1m Wilmington, Del.

WEDDING RINGS.
No. 35 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
March 6-4f

Select Poetry.

From Appleton's Journal.
MAY EVENING.
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The breath of Springtime at this twilight hour
Comes through the gathering glooms,
And bears the stolen sweets of many a flower
Through all the silent rooms.

Where hast thou wandered, gentle gale, to find
The perfumes thou dost bring?
By brooks, that through the waking meadows
wind,
Or brink of rusky spring?

Or woodsides, where in little companies,
The early mild flowers rise,
Or sheltered lawn, where, 'mid encircling trees,
May's warmest sunshine lies.

Now sleeps the humming-bird, that in the sun
Wanders from bloom to bloom;
Now, too, the weary bee, his day's work done,
Rests in his waxen room.

Now every hovering insect to his place
Beneath the leaves have flown;
And through the long night hours the flowery
race
Are left to the alone.

O'er the pale blossoms of the sassafras,
And o'er the spice-bush spray,
Among the opening buds, thy breathings pass
And come embalm'd away.

Yet there is sadness in thy soft caress,
Wind of the blooming year!
The gentle presence, that was wont to bless
Thy coming, is not here.

Go, then, and yet I bid thee not repair
Thy gathered sweets to shed,
Where pine and willow, in the evening air,
Sigh o'er the buried dead.

Refresh the languid student pausing o'er
The learned page apart,
And he shall turn to his task once more
With an encouraged heart.

Bear thou a promise from the fragrant sward,
To him who tills the land,
Of springing harvests that shall yet reward
The labors of his hand.

Pass on to homes where cheerful voices sound
And cheerful looks are cast,
Where thou wast wont, in thine airy round,
No sorrow of the past.

And whisper, everywhere, that Earth renews
Her beautiful array,
Amid the darkness and the gathering dews,
For the return of day.

Useful Information.

From the Printers' Circular,
The Mystery of the Associated Press,
Read before the Press Club of Philadelphia, Feb-
ruary 15, 1869, by Thompson Westcott.

Time was when there was no Associated
Press. In those happy days a peaceful
serenity settled over the limited expanse of
journalism. The editor then was like the
shopkeeper, who waited behind his coun-
ter for customers. It was not for him to
run about in search of items, or to agitate
himself lest some rival sheet should get
ahead of him in a matter of news. If the
rival should be thus successful it made no
odds—he could copy the account. If the
news were really worth anything, he flattered
himself that it would be brought to
him; and so he remained in his office, kept
his scissors sharpened, his paste-pot in
good order, and dozed away in the inter-
vals of his exciting employment, happy in
the belief that he was a solid, sober, sub-
stantial citizen, known and respected for
his learning and his influence.

Beginning before the Revolution, when the
mail between New York and Philadelphia
was transported once a week, and occu-
pied two days in travel, and coming
down to so recent a period as twenty years
ago, the transportation of news was a slow
process. News that the Stamp Act was
repealed in England on the 18th of March,
1766, was received in Philadelphia on the
20th of May in the same year, having been
eight weeks in crossing the ocean. The
battles of Lexington and Concord were
fought on the 18th of April, 1775. It was
not until the 24th, six days afterward,
that imperfect intelligence of those engage-
ments arrived in Philadelphia.

On the 19th of October, 1781, Corn-
wallis surrendered to Washington at York-
town; but papers at Philadelphia did not
receive the news by special ad-de-camp
until November 24th. On the 24th of
December, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was
signed. At the present time we might
know of such an event on the day upon
which it transpired. Even the ocean
steamship service, if it had existed in
1814 as it does now, might have brought
the intelligence across the water in time to
have prevented the Battle of New Orleans,
which was fought fifteen days afterward.
But news of that treaty was not received
in this country until the 12th of February,
1815. Even in Philadelphia, the news of
the battle of the 8th of January was un-
known until February 6th, an interval of
nearly a month.

As the country increased, methods of fa-
cilitating the transmission of news by horse
expresses were devised, and by previous
arrangement of relays, and fresh riders,
speed was very much increased. During
the war between the United States and
Mexico, this plan was brought to some-
thing like perfection, and news in eighteen
hours from Washington to Philadelphia
was frequently obtained. It may not be
generally known, that for three years be-
fore the extension of the electro-magnetic
telegraph from Philadelphia to New York
there was a private telegraph, upon the
Semaphore system, in operation between
the two cities. This was employed to bring
in advance the drawn numbers in the New
York lotteries to Philadelphia, for the pur-
pose of assisting in speculations in the pur-
chase of tickets by persons who had the

secret intelligence. This telegraph was
carried through New Jersey by signals
from station to station, high trees being
chosen. The signals were flashes of sun-
light reflected by mirrors, in day-time, and
flashes of lamp-light at night. On cloudy
days the arms of the Semaphore were used.
In fogs the concern was silent. This tel-
egraph, with its telescope and apparatus,
cost only about \$3,000; it would send a
message through in thirty minutes.

Under the management of the electro-
magnetic telegraph, which, although a
most useful, was, nevertheless, a very dear
means of transmission of news, the ex-
penses of journalism were much increased; and
it soon became evident that unless some
means of economy were devised, many old
and respectable newspapers would either
have to be discontinued, or to lag in a cer-
tain degree behind their more enterprising
neighbors. This led to an attempt, among
persons who had some knowledge of the
wants of the press, to undertake the busi-
ness of news brokerage, and to furnish
news by telegraph from all parts of the
country, but they were utterly undone by
the more powerful combination of the As-
sociated Press.

And this brings us at last to the main
object of our inquiry, which is—What is
the Associated Press? Here we are, by a
single query, plunged deep into an ocean
of mystery, in which we flounder with an
ocean despair, scarcely able to keep ourselves
afloat, and beyond the hope of being able
to fathom it.

The Associated Press promises much and
fulfills little. It undertakes to give us the
news, which is really of importance, trans-
piring all over the world, but fully one-
half of its business is correcting its own
mistakes; and the coolness with which its
blunders are made and charged for, is re-
ally astonishing. It gives you lean usual-
ly, but if it has any fat there is always
an extra charge. Thus, the Cable news
and Congress news are extra. The doings
of the State Legislatures are held not to be
matters of importance to the newspapers,
and the Associated Press does not furnish
them. If anybody delivers an important
speech anywhere, the Associated Press,
which should give you a report of it, dic-
tates with you on the subject, and offers to
furnish the report if you are willing to pay
so much more.

A very grave cause of complaint against
the Associated Press is, that it is poorly
served. Many of its agents are incompe-
tent; being so deficient in judgment that
they really do not know what, among trans-
piring events, are of sufficient importance
to warrant that news of them shall be sent
by telegraph, or printed after it is received.
The Cable correspondent in England
gives us full and glowing details of horse-
races, and cuts off the political news, show-
ing great changes, or expectation of chan-
ges, in European affairs, with brief men-
tion. Every steamer brings us, in the
European papers, intelligence of events of
importance, which the Associated Press
agent in England could not perceive to be
of any interest whatever.

The Associated Press agents in this
country are understood to be agents of
Reuters, the telegram broker in Europe,
and English readers are as poorly served
as we are here.

The Associated Press is represented to
be an association of publishers of New
York, who have combined together for the
purpose of obtaining news by telegraph
from all parts of the world. The associa-
tion is composed of the following persons:
James Brooks and Erastus Brooks, prop-
rietors of the New York Express; Prime,
Stone, Hale & Holbeck, proprietors of the
New York Journal of Commerce; James
G. Bennett, proprietor of the New York
Herald; Manton Marble, proprietor of the
World; Moses Y. Beach, proprietor of the
New York Sun; Henry J. Raymond &
Co. proprietors of the New York Times,
and the Tribune Association, proprietors
of the New York Tribune.

These individuals have combined togeth-
er for the purpose of obtaining news from
all parts of the world; but, practically,
they are an association of customers, who
receive whatever their agents decree. The
agents are really masters of the Associated
Press. If a number of persons residing
or doing business in a certain neighbor-
hood should unite in the choice of a cook
and caterer, and assure him that they
would take their meals from him, and pay
him if he provided them with ham, hash,
and salt mackerel daily, without disputing
his bills, they would occupy about the
same relative position to the keeper of the
restaurant as the Associated Press occu-
pies toward the agent of the Associated
Press.

These great newspapers really have not
the time to station, manage, and control
responsible and reliable agents, wherever
they are needed. They are compelled to
accept and to agree to whatever the agent
does; and whether his name be Craig or
Simonton, he is really the master of the
whole machine, and the ruler of the Asso-
ciated Press. He makes what arrange-
ment he pleases, and charges what he pleases;
and the mission of the Associated
Press seems to be to continue this mono-
poly, against which no journal can protest
with any hope of being successful in its
opposition.

The New York Associated Press, at an
early period in its history, finding that the
sum which its caterer charged for his daily
ham, hash, and salt mackerel, was very
heavy, conceived the idea that the expen-
ses might be greatly reduced by allowing
the Press of other cities to purchase the
news which its agent might furnish, at
rates to be agreed upon. Under this pol-
icy, certain journals were admitted to the

so-called privilege. They agreed to this
proposition, and have bought the news
from the agent of the Associated Press
ever since. They were in the position of
persons allowed to come into the restau-
rant, and enjoy a portion of the fare pre-
pared for the original participants in the
feast. The privilege accorded by the New
York Associated Press was generous. It
might have been denied altogether, and
the journals published in other parts of the
country would either have been compelled
to make their own combinations to obtain
news, or have been condemned to use the
intelligence published in New York, a day,
or days after date.

The Thing in a Nutshell.

We have received copies of the last re-
port, as late as March 5th, made by any
government director of the Union Pacific
railroad. It is that of Mr. Chaney H.
Snow, of Washington, a civil engineer,
and formerly connected with the Baltimore
Wilmington and Philadelphia railroad, and
who assisted in making the early surveys
for the great bridge of that company across
the Susquehanna. Mr. Snow went over
the line of the Union Pacific railroad since
January last, making a practical examina-
tion of it, and his report significantly
confirms all the allegations which have been
made heretofore of its incomplete and bad-
ly constructed condition, showing hurried,
unsubstantial, unsafe and unlawful laying
of track, without proper grades, ballasting,
embankments, bridges, &c. besides length-
ening out of the line with the view of
drawing, at the rate fixed per mile, more
bonds from the government than the
straighter route would afford. It is a fact,
which no one doubts, and Mr. Snow be-
lieves no one denies, that the persons who
have had the superintendence and manage-
ment of the construction of the Union Pa-
cific railroad are the persons who have
been and are the contractors for its con-
struction. The "Credit Mobilier" does
the work and receives the money. And
what is the "Credit Mobilier"? To use
the forcible language of Charles Fran-
cis Adams, Jr. in an article in the North
American Review for January, 1869:
"It is but another name for the Pacific
railroad ring. The members of it are in
Congress; they are trustees for the bond-
holders—they are directors, they are stock-
holders, they are contractors; in Washing-
ton they receive them, upon the plains they
expedite them, and in the Credit Mobilier
they divide them. Ever-shifting charac-
ters, they are ever oblique; they re-
ceive money into one hand as a corpora-
tion, and pay it into the other as a con-
tractor. Humanly speaking, the whole
thing seems to be a species of thimbling,
with this difference from the ordinary ar-
rangement, that whereas commonly "the
little joker" is never found under the thumb,
which may be turned up, in this case
he is sure to be found, turn up which
thumb you may. Under one name or an-
other a ring of a few persons is struck at
whatever point the Union Pacific is ap-
proached. As stockholders they own the
road, as mortgagees they have a lien upon
it, as directors they contract for its con-
struction, and as members of the "Credit
Mobilier" they build it."

THE COST OF A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA BY
RAIL.—The probable cost of a trip to Cal-
ifornia by rail has often been asked during
the past year. A late San Francisco Bul-
letin furnishes information on the subject,
giving the following figures: New York
to Chicago, 960 miles, \$18.75; Chicago
to Omaha, 495 miles, \$17.53; Omaha to
Salt Lake, 1,070 miles, \$40.13; Salt
Lake to San Francisco, 775 miles, \$77.50.
From this it is seen that the total distance
from ocean to ocean is 3,299 miles and the
fare \$153.91. As may be noticed, the
charge on the last stage, the Central Pa-
cific, is more than that on the remaining
three fourths of the journey; but the com-
pany has promised to reduce its rates by
next July. But even at the above price,
with a running time of only six or eight
days from New York to San Francisco, the
old steamship rates of \$280 for a trip con-
suming three weeks, could not long be
maintained. In the route by rail there
would be of course the additional ex-
pense of meals, but this would not be a se-
rious item.

We presume most of our readers have
been annoyed, as we have, by the contin-
ued breaking of kerosene lamp-chimneys,
which crack upon the slightest expansion
by the heat on first lighting the lamp.
We are reminded by an exchange of the
cause. These chimneys are made of silicate
of lime instead of silicate of lead, be-
cause the former material is very much
cheaper. They are the "shoddy" in glass
manufacturing, and have no strength to
withstand the expansion and contraction.
Those made of silicate of lead may be
known by their clear, ringing, bell-like
sound, one of which will outlast a dozen of
the others.

Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was
one day talking to Garriek in a fine, sen-
timental manner, in praise of conjugal love
and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne,
"who behaves unkindly to his wife de-
serves to have his house burnt over his
head." "If you think so," said Garriek,
"I hope your house is insured."

An Irishman, on hearing of a friend
having a stone coffin made for himself, ex-
claimed: "By me sowl, and that's a good
idea. Sure an' a stone coffin 'ud last a
man a lifetime."

When straw bonnets first became gen-
eral, it was common to trim them with ar-
tificial wheat or barley in ears, on which
custom the following lines were written:
Who now of threatening famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teams with grain!
See how the wheat-heaves nod amid the plumes;
Our barns are now transferred to drawing rooms,
And husbands who indulge in active lives,
To fill their granaries nay, thrash their wives.

Select Poetry.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task, with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dew must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing, failing us once or twice,
May come if we pray again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

Edict and Humor.

Reasoning from Analogy.

A good story is told of a German by
the name of Schmidt, who had taken the
precaution to insure the life of his wife
for \$5,000, and his stable for \$900, be-
lieving that the former might die and the
latter be burnt, and he could not get along
without some compensation for his loss.
Both policies had been taken from the
same agent. In a few months after the
stable had been insured it caught fire and
was destroyed. Schmidt quickly notified
the agent, and hinted to him that he
would like the nine hundred dollars at the
earliest possible moment. The agent at
once sent a builder to ascertain the cost
of erecting a new stable, of the same di-
mensions, having learned that the prop-
erty had been insured for more than it
was worth. The builder reported that he
could replace the stable, with new ma-
terial, for \$500, but unfortunately there
was an ordinance preventing the erection
of frame buildings—the old stable having
been of wood. He was asked to estimate
the cost of a brick stable, and reported
the amount at \$750. The agent then
notified Schmidt that he would build him
a new brick stable in place of the old
frame one, but Schmidt became very in-
dignant at the proposition, saying:
"I not understand dis insurance busi-
ness. I pay you for nine hundred tollar,
and when my stable burn down you make
me a new one. I not want a new stable,
I want nine hundred tollar."

The agent reasoned with Schmidt, but
all to no purpose. When the stable was
about finished Schmidt went to consult a
lawyer, thinking that he could still get the
amount of the policy, besides having the
new stable.

The lawyer, however, informed him
that the company had a right to make
good the loss by building a new stable,
and expressed surprise that he should talk
of bringing suit against them.

"But," said Schmidt, "I insure for
nine hundred tollar, and dis filler put up
dem stable for seven hundred and fifty
I not understand dis insurance business."

Finding that he could not compel the
payment by law, Schmidt determined to
get out of the "insurance business" alto-
gether. Calling upon the agent, Schmidt
said:

"Mr. Agent, I want you to stop dem
insurance on mine frow. I not pay any
more monish dat way. I not understand
dis insurance business."

Agent, surprised—"Why, Mr. Schmidt
you are doing a very foolish thing. You
have paid considerable on this policy al-
ready, and if your wife should die you
will get \$5,000."

"Yaw, dat ish wat you tell me now,"
said Schmidt. "Ven I pays you on my
stable you say I get nine hundred tollar
if it burn down. So it was burnt,
and you not give me mine monish. You
say, 'O, dat vash an old frame stable;
it not worth anydings; I make you a
brick stable,' and you not pay me mine
nine hundred tollar. Ven mine frow dies,
den you say to me, 'O, she vas an old
Dutch woman; she not worth anydings;
I get you a new English frow' and so I
loose my five thousand tollars. You not
fool Schmidt again. I not understand
dis insurance business!"

Old Dr. B. was a quack, and a very
ignorant one. On one occasion he was
called by mistake to attend a council of
physicians in a critical case. After con-
siderable discussion the opinion was ex-
pressed by one that the patient was con-
valescent. When it came Doctor B's
turn to speak.

"Convalescent!" said he; "why that's
nothing serious, I have cured convalescent
in twenty-four hours!"

When straw bonnets first became gen-
eral, it was common to trim them with ar-
tificial wheat or barley in ears, on which
custom the following lines were written:
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When every female forehead teams with grain!
See how the wheat-heaves nod amid the plumes;
Our barns are now transferred to drawing rooms,
And husbands who indulge in active lives,
To fill their granaries nay, thrash their wives.

Notes of Travel.

Recollections of Paris.

Written for the Middletown Transcript.

No. 11.

To the traveller, before setting foot on
foreign shores, the monies of the different
nationalities seem a chaotic mass; but
soon the coins of bronze, copper, silver
and gold, become as familiar as the solid
American gold and silver monies "of the
good old times" when the Constitution
was revered and obeyed.

A few words relative to the money of
France are appropriate at this stage of our
correspondence.

The coins of France are perfectly simple
and very convenient. The franc is the
unit, and it is divided into 100 centimes.
The name sou is given to the old copper
coins (now bronze) consisting of five cen-
times. It is nearly the English half-pen-
ny, and is not very troublesome. Pieces
of two sous, or ten centimes, are also
coined in bronze; they are equivalent to
the English penny.

The English sovereign is worth 25
francs, and there is generally a small ex-
cess according to the rate of exchange. It
is hardly worth consideration. As the
English pound consists of 240 pence, and
25 francs are equivalent to 250 pieces of
ten centimes, it is easy to see that the ten-
centime piece cannot be regarded as the
exact equivalent of the English penny. It
is worth rather less. The English shil-
ling is equivalent to 1.25 francs, or a franc
and a quarter, and the five-franc piece to
four English shillings. If the traveller
lands in England before setting out for
France, he is advised not to change his
English gold or Bank of England notes
into French coins, as the money of Great
Britain passes equally as well as the lat-
ter, and generally a slight premium will be
realized. But if the tourist will do so he
is advised to change his English gold or
notes at a money-changer's office, or bank-
ing-house, not at shops. He must not of
course expect to change francs back into
English money without loss.

The usual gold coins in France are the
napoleon of 20 francs (16 shillings); the
ten-franc piece (8 shillings); and the five-
franc piece (4 shillings). The notes of
the Bank of France are perfectly safe, and
circulate everywhere.

The silver coins are the pieces of five-
francs, of two francs, of one franc, the
half franc, and the piece of twenty cen-
times or four sous.

A franc is equal to twenty cents in sil-
ver.

While discussing money matters a few
words with reference to *Passports* are de-
manded. Although British subjects and
Americans are admitted into France and
may travel anywhere without a passport,
this document is still sometimes demanded
on endeavoring to obtain access to some of
the public monuments not open to the
public, or at times when the general pub-
lic is excluded. In these cases a note ad-
dressed to the Ministers of State, or War,
or of the Interior, the Prefect of the Seine
or of the Police, is always sufficient to se-
cure an order. Americans are advised to
procure passports before setting out for the
Old World, as they are then prepared for
any emergency. The Secretary of State,
at Washington, will always send the re-
quired bit of parchment to all applicants,
provided the application is properly en-
dorsed. The cost of the whole thing is
only from \$5 to \$7, depending upon the
fees of the notary-public. The Govern-
ment only requires the cost of the parch-
ment.

To pass from the every-day-affairs of life
to scenes of solemnity may seem to our
readers a sudden transition, but the visitor
sees abroad, as well as at home, many
things which causes him to feel sad and
contemplative; and in the burial-places of
Catholic France mournful recollections are
called forth, when we see the poor of Par-
is buried in vast trenches, 350 feet long
and 14 feet wide, within those beautiful
and artistic cemeteries.

Paris is very remarkable for its burial-
places. Of these there are two varieties,
cemeteries and catacombs. The former
are open, pleasant gardens, somewhat taw-
drily decorated, and often of questionable
taste, but on the whole resorts of consid-
erable interest. There are the three prin-
cipal cemeteries—that of the east, the north,
and south. The first is better known as
that of the *Pere la Chaise*, and is gener-
ally visited by strangers. It is a kind of
park laid out with walks, planted with
shrubs and trees, and adorned with flow-
ers. It occupies nearly 30 acres, and
commands a fine view of Paris. There is
a chapel in it which resembles a vast tomb,
and a mosque for the use of the Musul-
mans. Many very remarkable people lie
interred in this cemetery, and it is crowd-
ed with monuments whose taste is not al-
ways the purest. A Jew's quarter is no-
ticed, where M'dlle Rachel, the celebrated
tragedienne, lies buried.

Among the more remarkable tombs is
that of Heloise and Abelard removed here
in 1804 from the convent of the Paraclete.
The following names of distinguished per-
sons buried here in this cemetery may be
useful as a reference—Arago, Bosio, Guvier,
Cambaceres, Dupuytren, Fourier, Fould,
Mme de Genlis, Gail, Marshal Ney,
Racine, Rothschild, and hosts of others.

This gem of a cemetery for its size, out-
strips all others in its artistic effect and
arrangement of flowers, but for extent,
romantic effect and intricate drives and
walks, Greenwood Cemetery, near Brook-
lyn, Long Island, with its 300 acres almost
filled with graves and noble and costly

monuments, far out

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1899.

The Indian, the African, and the Asiatic.

It is a difficult problem which this country has to solve to settle the status of these three classes of people within her borders. In reference to the aborigines, a new policy has been attempted by the present administration. It was probably suggested to the new President by the recollection of his reading of Penn's treaty with the Indians. Penn was a Quaker, and managed to drive a good bargain with the redskins, getting a large strip of their land for a few fire-arms, some tobacco, rum, and a few bits of red cloth. He did not go to war with them, but preferred to cheat them, which this "just" man succeeded in doing, retaining their good will the while. This was certainly better than besetting and murdering them, which seems to have been the policy pursued ever since, and millions of money have been expended in fighting them, removing them, and in otherwise dealing with these children of the forest, whom we have driven out from before us, and whose wrongs cry to heaven for vengeance against their oppressors. Our Indian affairs have been the fruitful source of official villany, corruption and plunder, and our agents and officials have made a "good thing" for themselves out of the opportunities for stealing which they have afforded. General Grant has attempted a reform in this matter, and has turned over our Indian affairs to the Quakers. How he may succeed we are unable to say, but he is at least entitled to credit for good intentions. It is alleged that he has been imposed upon by some of the veriest scoundrels of the "Indian ring," who have assumed the Quaker garb for the purpose, and that these Aminadab Sleeks and broad-brimmed Obadias talk *thee* and *thou* with the facility of veritable Quakers. That the Indian can ever be made a civilized and useful citizen under any instrumentality, we doubt. A few, a very few, have been reclaimed, but the great mass will continue as at first in nomadic savagery, until they become extinct as a people; and not till then, we apprehend, will they cease to give us annoyance, and cease to be a burden upon the country through the abuses which have crept into their management.

Modern fanatics and pseudo-philanthropists have attempted to elevate the semi-barbaric African into the condition of "a man and a brother." These day-dreamers succeeded at last in engraving their ideas into the policy of a powerful political organization, and through the aid of war and adventitious circumstances have put their project in the course of execution. The negro is free and partially enfranchised, and may become fully invested with the privileges and immunities of citizenship. But with as little facility as the Ethiopian can change his skin, can he assume the powers and capacities of the Caucasian, or live in contact with him, except in a subordinate sphere. This fallacy of negro elevation will have its day and subside, and the negro himself, like the Indian, will ultimately disappear from our midst. But before that comes to pass, he will be, as he has already been, the source of a vast amount of evil and irritation. His only refuge is his native Africa. He must choose between migrating thither, or extinction. To become incorporated with this people, upon terms of civil and social equality, is an impossibility, which will be demonstrated sooner or later. The laws of nature, the decrees of destiny, will not be reversed at the bidding of crack-brained fanaticism; and the wild dreams of these social and political "reformers" will crumble into airy nothingness ultimately, and the negro himself will be the sufferer through this unwise intermeddling with him under the pretext of his amelioration.

The Chinese, like the African, has been brought hither to supply a great need—that of labor—in this young and growing country. Over seventy-five thousand of them are now to be found upon the Pacific slope, and they are making their way to the Atlantic States, and many of them are already engaged upon the sugar plantations of Louisiana, where they are taking the place of the negro. Is not John Chinaman, also, "a man and a brother?" And will not the philanthropists be looking after his civil and social status? Will he not also be inducted into the rights and privileges of citizenship and clothed with the power of the ballot? Philanthropy can make no distinctions of race in the whole family of man, who are all of one common father, and have the same destiny. Here these idolaters must be welcomed; here set up their temples and prostrate our people, for error, however gross, will have its followers and votaries. With this kind reception and treatment of these subjects of the "Brother of the Sun," will not their teeming millions be attracted hither, and our lands overrun? Already the subject of enfranchising them is mooted in California and Oregon, and shall this free republic deny this boon to any one bearing the form of man? Since we are to en-

franchise the gross, stupid, and inert African, shall we refuse the privilege to the Chinese? How could we reconcile such refusal with consistency? Nay, must we not, also open our arms to receive the Hotentot, the Arab, the Malay, the Tartar, and all the races of men who choose to come hither? The evils of such a course need only to be hinted at to be understood. It will be found, at last, that the principle enunciated by Judge Taney, in the Dred Scott decision, is the only correct rule and basis of citizenship, and that the dreams and vagaries of our reformers, with their false notions and theories of "manhood suffrage," "equality," and kindred fallacies, will ultimately work our ruin, unless they are abandoned. No reflecting mind can fail to perceive the delusion of radicalism, and to scout the idea of political and social equality (for they are inseparable) as repugnant alike to instinct and to reason.

Commander Meade, of the United States steamer Saginaw, has avenged the murder of two American traders in Alaska by burning one town, three villages of thirty-five houses, two forts and eight canoes belonging to the natives. Our Alaska consuls will hardly know what to make of this treatment by their new American relatives.

CARICATURE THE PRESIDENT.—Frank Leslie's Journal has a caricature representing Grant grinding an organ, while compassionate people drop checks, title deeds for houses, &c. into his hat. Butler sits behind, figuring up the value of the gifts.

The Golden City, estimates the number of Chinese in San Francisco at 15,000.

The Question of free trade, or rather opposition to excessive protection by which prices are immensely increased to consumers, is beginning to attract attention at the North. The formation of the Reform League in Boston has this object in view. Such strong republican papers as the Cincinnati Commercial, the Chicago Post and the Chicago Tribune have become earnest champions of reform in our trade restrictions—those which bolster monopolists by oppressive tariffs, which are never high enough for their purposes. The issue, it is said, will be a prominent one in the Western canvass for Representatives in Congress. Meantime, the monopolists are organizing for the fight, but it is to be hoped they will find it an uphill work. The Industrial League of Pennsylvania, in a report just published, confesses that "what are called the educated classes are being gradually but surely brought over to the side of free-trade," and it is certain that the tendency in that direction is accelerated by the disastrous operation of the present tariff, and the incessant calls for "more."—Balt. Sun.

It is rumored that dispatches have been received at Washington in which the Mexican government proposes to cede to the United States a certain portion of its territory for a specified sum in gold. The territory which it is proposed to cede lies on the Gulf of California, and is believed to include the States of Sonora and Sinaloa. The negotiation originates with Senor Romero, the present Secretary of the Treasury of the Juarez government, who was formerly Mexican Minister to the United States, but, of course, meets the approval of President Juarez. It is quite evident that the Northern States of Mexico cannot much longer be held by the central government. They are filling up with a class of population, kindred to that which replenished Texas from Mexico and attached it to the United States, and revolution will follow revolution until a like result will be produced.

A letter from New York, dated Monday says:—The Cubans are in high glee today over the news that the Mexican Congress has authorized President Juarez to recognize the insurgents as belligerents whenever he may deem it judicious to do so; also that Mexican ports are to be open to the Cuban flag. The immediate result of this action, they say, will be the placing of several privateers in commission to look after Spanish merchantmen in the West Indies.

Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe gives up her Florida plantation, as she bought it at a military tax sale, which holds not good, and the former owner makes successful claim, paying Mrs. Stowe the price she paid for the estate.

The cotton mills in the United States are 6,527 in number, running 7,585,082 spindles, and consuming 417,367,771 pounds of cotton per annum. This gives to each mill an average of 1,162 spindles, and a consumption of 63,945 pounds of cotton per annum.

Information received here from Europe states that Mrs. Lincoln, after visiting Lyons and Geneva, returned to Frankfurt, and has taken rooms in the Rue Gilletoit, in the house of a leading citizen.

The California flour and wheat now afloat for China and other countries aggregates 2,300,000 sacks of wheat, valued at \$4,000,000.

There are a great many vacant houses in Philadelphia. In many streets are long rows of tenements displaying the words "to let" in the windows.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.
TERRIBLE FIRE AT DELAWARE CITY.—On Tuesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables of Messrs. Brady, near the Canal. There were in the stables at the time forty-five Mules, used for towing on the Canal. Forty of them were burnt to death, only five were got out of the stable, two of them badly burnt. One of the drivers, a young man who was sleeping in the stable loft, was burned up. Ten tons of hay and considerable harness were also destroyed. The loss, exclusive of the stables, cannot fall short of eight or ten thousand dollars. There was an insurance of \$1,000 on the stock and \$1,000 on the building. The fire is supposed to have originated by the falling of a lamp among the straw bedding upon the stable floor. The flames spread with such rapidity that the whole building was speedily enveloped in fire. A number of drivers who lodged in the stable loft only saved themselves by jumping from the windows. The scene presented on the morning after the fire was shocking to behold. The charred carcasses of the mules, lay in the midst of the smoking embers, and the crisped and blackened trunk of the young man was discovered, his head, arms and legs having been consumed by the fire. His remains were interred in the course of the day.

Deep solicitude has been felt for the safety of the peach crop in this section. Last week two hail storms passed over portions of this region, and for several days after the weather was quite cool. On Monday last there were alternations of hail, snow, rain and sunshine, and on Wednesday morning there was considerable frost. This is the most critical time with the peach, just as it is shedding its blossom, leaving the young fruit exposed. Experienced men, of sound judgement, are of the opinion that no damage has been sustained as yet, or not sufficient to materially hurt the crop.

M. J. L. Houston, proprietor of the Wilmington Tea House, who recently offered a prize of some of his best coffee to the person who should send him the most varied spelling of the word, announces that one competitor sent it 104 ways; one 132 ways; one 431; and one 908. The latter was Mrs. Hannah S. McClen, of Wilmington, originally Miss Biberback, of Salem N. J. We can't conceive how this little word of only six letters could be spelt so as to pronounce coffee over nine hundred ways. But there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

Mr. J. M. Horning left here on Monday last, with his Photograph wagon and apparatus, for a tour through Eastern Maryland. His intention was to stop first in Millington, and then in Sudlersville and Centerville. Mr. Horning is a fine artist, and takes capital pictures. He is a gentleman, also, whom it gives us pleasure to commend to the favor of the warm-hearted people of the Eastern Shore.

There is nothing of practical utility in the velocipede, and as a means of locomotion it is valueless. There is this difference between walking, and riding upon the velocipede—in the one case you have only yourself to carry; in the other, you have to carry the machine and yourself too. It is a pretty toy, however, and has served to amuse grown up children and children of a smaller growth. The velocipedes left here on Monday for Elkton.

The sterning Spy, lying at the bridge, at St. Georges, on Monday, was run into by a schooner coming down the canal, and her pilot house stove in by the concussion. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the schooner was unmanageable. The steamer was leaking, somewhat, and all hands deserted her, fearing an explosion. No further harm occurred, however.

HIGHER AND HIGHER.—Odessa Building Loan funds, at the last monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, touched 43 1/2. This fact shows the stringency in the money market. The loan was all taken in Odessa. Middletown Building Loan funds sold for 87 1/2 per cent. premium at the last monthly meeting on Thursday evening.

We have been requested to contradict the statement that a child was smothered in bed with its parents at Mount Pleasant on Tuesday last week. The child is said to have died from natural causes, and from no such untoward occurrence as represented.

James S. Crawford, Cashier of the National Bank of Elkton, has resigned the position, and Richard McFarlane, present Teller, has been appointed in his stead. James McKinsey has received the appointment of Teller.

The announcement in the Transcript of Mr. Randolph Peters' sale of Flowers and Plants, in Middletown on Monday next, has set the Ladies all agog for them. Mr. Peters may come prepared to make his best display.

The Cecil Whig says:—A well-dressed young lady, hailing from New Castle, Delaware, was put off the G. T. P. M. train, on Monday week, reaching morning. She took refuge in the jail till morning.

A strawberry festival by the ladies of St. Ann's Church; and Tableaux Vivants by the Directors of the Town Hall Company, are among the amusements in course of preparation in Middletown.

Isaac L. Crouch, late mail agent on the Delaware Railroad, has been appointed overseer of the poor for this county. Enoch Crouch, of Elkton, has taken his place on the railroad.

Wm. P. Tassmore, of Christiana Hundred, lost five pigs, worth \$125, a few days since, in consequence of throwing the trimmings of some rhubarb or pie plant into their pen.

Cecil county, Md. has 69 Public Schools, with 2874 pupils, only 773 of whom are girls. The total expense of these schools is \$8,870.45 per quarter.

Mr. Richard Price was the fortunate winner of the second prize goblet at the velocipede rink on Saturday night last.

Another Aurora Borealis made its appearance on Tuesday night.

SUPPOSED HORSE THIEF.—A man drove through this town, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, in a York Wagon with a pair of bays, going down the peninsula. It was supposed, at the time, that he was the thief who stole the horses and buggy of Chandler Taylor, of Kimbleville; Chester county, Pa. on Tuesday night. A telegram was sent to Crisfield describing the horses and wagon. On Thursday evening a man went on board the Norfolk steamer, at Crisfield, with a pair of horses and buggy, believed to be the stolen property, but it never occurred to the parties at Crisfield who had received the telegram, that it was the thief until after the boat had left. He is believed to be the same individual who was about this place some two weeks ago, who gave the name of Charles F. Evans, or Adams. A reward of \$300 is offered for his apprehension and recovery of the horses and buggy.

The May Term of New Castle County Court commences on Monday next.

For the Middletown Transcript
To the Peach Growers of Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland, who depend on Railroads as a Means to get their Fruit to Market.

Experience, several years ago, proved that we could not successfully compete in the Philadelphia market with the growers who lived near and shipped by water, and could land their peaches either at Philadelphia or Camden, or New York, by railroads, and a combination of New York bucksters, who gave preference to those who delivered by water, for the reason that boats could land their peaches at Camden. Then comes the railroads, and the peach growers who turn the whole position of the Philadelphia peach trade, and break down this New York monopoly, who located themselves in Philadelphia during the peach season, and control the market by ship and by rail. Will not every honest man of you admit that if you had to depend solely upon the delivery of your peaches at Broad & Prime and the Philadelphia market, that there now would not be one-twentieth of the number of peach trees growing along the railroad? And are you not honest enough to admit that a few of us by the market in good faith, and for the benefit of the destination of the railroad peach trade from Broad & Prime, Philadelphia, to Jersey City and New York? thus by a flank movement, gained our way into the Philadelphia market, and the Philadelphia monopoly, and the shippers by water in consternation, and forever in our rear. Now, as I said before, this movement costs a strain on our credit and pocket, but it will add millions of wealth to this peninsula, as it is beyond doubt the most valuable spot in the United States to grow peaches. We were more certain of a crop, and can get our peaches to market sooner and in good order, than we could by the water route, north and east of New York if required. No spot in Virginia or North Carolina can begin to approach this section as a peach growing district; for they are more than 100 miles from the water, and when they do have a crop they cannot get their fruit to market in good order, for they have to seek the same market that we have, and the same competition, and whilst we have two of the ablest railroad companies in the United States, considering their length, to furnish good cars, and carry our peaches to market, they have only one, and that is a single line, and long delay, therefore arriving in New York in bad order, must be sold for whatever they will bring, as they will not, like ours, bear further shipment.

I saw some time back a great howling of trumpets in the papers, stating that a certain supposed sharp set of men had bought land in North Carolina and twenty miles to the south of Portsmouth, Virginia, and were setting out one hundred thousand peach trees, and that these sharp men, had first made contracts with the Portmouth and Roanoke Railroad, and the South from Portsmouth to New York, to carry peaches when grown for twenty-five cents per crate (of two baskets). Now this to the uninitiated looks grand on paper, and if they were peaches, instead of sharp men, it would be a grand thing, and a long delay, therefore arriving in New York in bad order, must be sold for whatever they will bring, as they will not, like ours, bear further shipment.

The President is going to Long Branch to remain most of the summer. He is anxious to get rid of the crew of leeches that are now hanging upon him. He is reported as badly worn out with the "fatigue" and pressure consequent upon his position.

Gen. D. S. Stanley, writing from Fort Sully, gives up all hope of making peace with the Sioux nation, and says that they are impatient and defiant, and ridiculous the idea of an Indian peace, unfortunately for the theory of the Friends' commission.

It is rumored that the Prince Borghese of Rome, the owner of the finest gallery of paintings in the world next to that of the Vatican, is about to sell his art-treasures to Russia for the sum of 35,000,000 francs. The street lamps of New York are to be lighted by electricity; the lamp commissioner will say, "let there be light," and on the instant all Gotham will be made bright as day.

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S. R. Mallory, formerly Confederate Secretary of the Navy is lecturing in Florida upon "Woman and Her Rights."

An Indiana clergyman makes his pastoral calls on a velocipede. He was a pupil of cavalry during the war.

THE NEWBORN (N. C.) Times says a vessel called the Grapshot put into Morehead on Monday, is there detained by the custom-house officers, not having the proper clearance papers. She has on board thirty men, plenty of fire-arms, and though nothing definite has yet been ascertained, it is believed the cargo and men are bound for Cuba, but where they are from and why they are not cleared properly has not yet transpired.

The contracts for carrying mails through New England and New York have been awarded by the Post Office Department. These contracts were all for stage and horse service. About 558 routes were awarded in New England and 400 in New York. The prices averaged 25 per cent. higher than for similar services during the past four years.

The Charleston Courier believes that the cotton crop of the South cannot, under any circumstances, exceed 3,000,000 bales this year, owing to the extensive migration of negroes to the cities and towns, and the withdrawal of freedwomen from farm to house labor. The Columbus (Ga.) Sun takes a similar view of the matter.

Despatches from Tennessee state that a riot occurred at Brownsville, in that State, Sunday night, which resulted in the killing of one white man and two negroes. One white man was mortally wounded. The riot originated in the threat of a negro to kill a white man who had given him some offense.

According to a special Havana despatch, the insurgent party held a Congress on the 13th of April, over which Cespedes presided, and resolutions were adopted declaring the object of the war on their part to be for the independence of Cuba and her subsequent annexation to the United States.

Two men attempted to rob the money wagon of the American Express Company in Broadway, New York, on Monday, but were unsuccessful, although they had knocked down the messenger and had possession of the wagon. They were arrested before they could drive off.

The Arizona Cotton Factory, established in Claiborne parish, Louisiana, since the war, is now paying a net profit of twenty-four per cent. per annum. This income is realized on a capital of \$80,000, and with a part of the machinery counted in the capital, not yet at work.

Uriah H. Crosby, of Chicago, having recovered from his financial embarrassments, which induced him three years ago to raffie off the opera house bearing his name, has purchased the building, and now draws an annual income of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 from it.

The largest Australian nugget on record, weighing two hundred and ten pounds, was found in the Donnelly district, only two inches below the surface, by two poor Cornish men, John Deason and Richard Oates. The net price received by them was \$48,000.

Jas. Madigan, the celebrated circus rider, was instantly killed while attempting to throw a double somersault at Paris, Ky. on Wednesday last. He fell and broke his neck. Mr. Madigan was a native of Albany, and was the son of Mr. Harry Madigan.

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The Memphis Ledger of Thursday, contains the prospectus of a new paper, styled the Southern Imperialist, which will be published weekly, the first number to appear on the 4th of July. The style of the paper will be similar to the one recently started in New York.

The last tie to be laid on the Central Pacific Railroad is made of California laurel, mounted with silver, and it will be accompanied by a spike of solid gold worth \$200. Neither silver plate nor gold spike will be found there twenty-four hours after. The tie will be laid to-day, 8th of May.

The Russian vapor bath, as a cure, for hydrophobia, proves to be a failure.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat, Red, prime.....	\$1 50 @ 1 70
Corn, yellow.....	80
" white.....	75
Oats.....	40 @ 55
Timothy Seed.....	17 @ 18
Clover Seed.....	10 75
Eggs.....	23 cts @ doz
Butter.....	40 @ 45 cts @ lb
Chickens (Dressed).....	17 @ 18
Ducks.....	18 @ 19
Geese.....	16 @ 18
Turkeys.....	20 @ 21
Hogs.....	13 @ 15
Beef.....	20 @ 22
Hams.....	20 @ 25
Sides.....	20 @ 25
Pork.....	18 @ 19
Potatoes.....	62 @ 65 @ bushel.

Prime red wheat.....	\$1 65 @ 1 67
Corn, new yellow.....	80 @ 85
Oats.....	40 @ 55
Timothy.....	17 @ 18
Clover.....	10 75
Eggs.....	23 cts @ doz
Butter.....	40 @ 45 cts @ lb
Chickens.....	17 @ 18
Ducks.....	18 @ 19
Geese.....	16 @ 18
Turkeys.....	20 @ 21
Hogs.....	13 @ 15
Beef.....	20 @ 22
Hams.....	20 @ 25
Sides.....	20 @ 25
Pork.....	18 @ 19
Potatoes.....	62 @ 65 @ bushel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INGRAM & GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs.....	20 cts @ 20 cts
Butter.....	40 @ 45
Chickens, dressed.....	17 @ 18
Ducks.....	18 @ 19
Turkeys.....	20 @ 21
Geese.....	16 @ 18
Beans.....	\$2.00.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del. March 20—47

INGRAM & GIBSON.

Cheapest Carpets in Philadelphia.

WHERE TO BUY THEM.

WHO has not heard of EVANS' CHEAP CARPET STORE? Where you can buy much lower than at any other establishment, and rely upon all goods being just as they are represented. This season our stock is unusually large, comprising the latest styles of BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, STAIR CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, and WINDOW SHADES. Elegant Irish Brussels Carpets, yard wide, from 25 to 75 cents, equal in appearance to the finest Brussels.

Don't buy without examining our low prices, as we guarantee you a great saving.

No 317 N. Second St. First Carpet Store above Vine St. directly opposite Wood St. Philadelphia. April 17—2mo.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS M. D. and Professor of Disease of the Eye and Ear, in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 805 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials in his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing in Delaware.

Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at below Philadelphia Prices.

All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of over thirty years in this business, will guarantee satisfaction to any purchaser.

A full line of

FINE CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS,

Constantly on hand for

ORDER WORK,

which will be made in the

LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER,

At No. 228 Market Street,

The Oldest Established Clothing Emporium in Delaware.

March 6—1y Edward Moore.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

LONDON BLOOD PANACEA.

The Great Alternative and Blood Purifier.

For the cure of SCROFULA or KIDNEY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PILES, and all the diseases of the BLOOD, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, ETC., and all the diseases of the SKIN, such as ECZEMA, PSORIASIS, and all the diseases of the LIVER, such as jaundice, and all the diseases of the STOMACH, such as indigestion, and all the diseases of the LUNGS, such as consumption, and all the diseases of the HEART, such as aneurysm, and all the diseases of the BLADDER, such as gonorrhea, and all the diseases of the UTERUS, such as leucorrhoea, and all the diseases of the VAGINA, such as catarrh, and all the diseases of the CERVIX, such as prolapsus, and all the diseases of the VULVA, such as itching, and all the diseases of the CLITORIS, such as enlargement, and all the diseases of the PENIS, such as phimosis, and all the diseases of the GLANS, such as balanitis, and all the diseases of the SCROTUM, such as eczema, and all the diseases of the PERINEUM, such as fissure, and all the diseases of the RECTUM

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY HENRY VANDERFORD.
TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.
Single copies five cents.
ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines,
\$1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each
subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10;
six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three
months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the
privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column
\$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a
square. When the number of insertions is not
marked, advertisements will be continued until
forbidden, and charged accordingly. Obituaries
published at advertising rates; Marriages and
Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must
confine their advertisements to their own business.
All letters should be addressed to THE
MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.
Office corner Main and Scott streets.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CIRCUS PERFORMER.—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal, of April 30, says:—At Danville, on Friday last, as the performers of Joe Rutledge's circus were practicing in the tent, one of the athletes, named Charles Miller, met with an accident which it is expected will prove fatal. The accident occurred while turning a double somersault through a hoop. Miller had been turning double somersaults in the ordinary way, when, against the counsels of his comrades, he undertook to double himself through a hoop; but alas! his foot caught against the hoop, and he fell upon the back of his head and shoulders, injuring the vertebrae to the extent above indicated. Communication between the brain and the lower part of the body and the lower limbs was instantly cut off, so that a pin might have been run into him up to its head without his knowledge. When the accident occurred he was laid upon a pallet and physicians were sent for. The Rev. Mr. Leaton was summoned to the injured man's side, when probably for the first time the voice of prayer and supplication to Almighty God was heard within that tent. As the athlete lay in his spangled costume, suffering the keenest possible pangs of mortal pain, and knowing soon that he must die, he bled his Saviour's name in the most agonizing earnestness. His comrades speak of him in the warmest terms of regard. He is twenty-one years of age. At about sundown he was removed to the Galt House, but the exertion was so great that he fainted before the task was accomplished.

Among distinguished foreigners in New York is Major Hunsen, of Norway, eight feet high.
Strawberries are fifty cents a basket in New Orleans, and apples six for a dollar. Baron De Stockl, Russian Minister at Washington, has been recalled.
Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is improving in health.

NEW STOVE, TIN, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

THOMAS H. ROTHWELL
Respectfully announces to the Public that he has removed his Store to his

NEW BUILDING,
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West of Town Hall.

Middletown, Delaware.

Where he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture
ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE,
At Short Notice.

ORDERS FOR ROOFING & SPOUTING
Respectfully Solicited and Promptly attended to

STOVES, JAPANNED WARE, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mr. R. E. Knighton, well known as a skilful workman, is our Foreman, and will give his personal attention to the business.

The following Cook Stoves are on sale and recommended to the Public:

THE NATIONAL,
(Niagara Improved.)

THE TIMES, THE CHARM,
THE CONTINENTAL,

AND
THE PRIZE.

The first named is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, and it is believed the others will also. The following Parlor Stoves are offered to the Public, and believed to be equal to any other Stoves in the market:

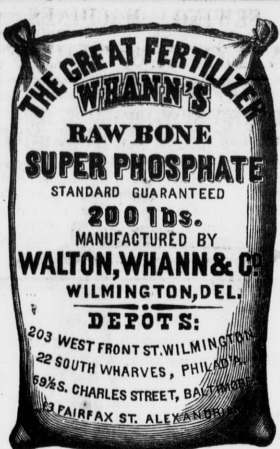
THE UNION AIR-TIGHT,
THE GEM,
THE DIAL,
ELM BASE,
BOQUET BASE, and
THE BRILLIANT.

Orders will be received and promptly filled for any kind of Stove that may be desired.

Prompt attention to business, moderate prices, competent workmen, and a determination to please, may at all times be expected by those who may favor him with their patronage.

May 1—ly

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,
NOTARY PUBLIC
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
May 1, 1869.



PROMPT, ACTIVE, RELIABLE,
A Great Crop Producer and Thorough Renovator of worn out lands.

For Sale by **E. T. EVANS,**
Middletown, Del.

Middletown, Del. Feb. 28, 1869.
MESSRS. WALTON, WHANN & CO.—Gentlemen: I used Whann's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate on my corn last spring, and on my wheat in the fall. In each case it produced an excellent crop. Wishing to determine which of the different phosphates would pay me best, I tried several, and an glad to say the yield was much the best where I used Whann's. I shall continue to use it, and cheerfully recommend it to my neighbors.

A. T. STOKES.
Middletown, Del. March 17, 1869.
MESSRS. WALTON, WHANN & CO.—Gentlemen: I have been using Whann's Phosphate for some time past alongside of the popular fertilizers, and have come to the conclusion it is as good as any other. I am going to use ten tons this spring. Yours truly,
HENRY CLAYTON.
March 27—ly

NEW GOODS

AT
REDUCED PRICES.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN,
is opening a fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED since the fall in many kinds of the same. Being bought for Cash, and from first hands, principally—hence we avoid the second profit of the jobber and intend giving the advantage to our liberal friends.

Our stock consists of Merinos, Silk, cold Alpaca, Wool, Poplin, Wool de Laines, Good assortment of Prints, Cotton and Wool Flannels, 1, 14, 24 Bleach'd and Bro. Muslin, Balmaine Skirts, Shawls and Hoods, Ladies' Vests, Gents' Knit Shirts and Drawers, White and Col'd Blankets,

HATS AND CAPS, DRUGGETS, CARPET AND OIL CLOTHS, Painted Window Shades, GLOVES, HOSIERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

In fact, anything kept in a first class country store. We call particular attention to our fine stock of **Over-Coatings, Cloths & Cassimeres,** which we make a Specialty.

Receiving from the Manufacturers, Ladies' Misses, and Children's Shoes, Gents' sewed and pegged, double upper and sole, Cat Boots, Men's heavy, winter Boots & Shoes, that we have made of the best material; and guarantee satisfaction.

BACKS, SHAD, AND HERRING THOMPSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS, GENTS' ARCTIC OVERSHOES, MENS BUCK GAUNTLETS, GLOVES, MITTS.

A Stock of Dried Fruit Consisting of LAYER RAISINS, NEW DRIED CURRANTS, NEW DRIED CITRON, DRIED APPLES.

Also an extra article of **Buckwheat Flour.**

Liberal discount for cash, and show Goods with pleasure.
Dec. 12—ly

G. W. W. NAUDAIN,
Middletown.

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,
Middletown, Delaware.

THE undersigned takes this method of notifying the Public that he has opened a

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

In Middletown, Del. on Wood street, opposite the Depot, where he has on hand a large and varied assortment of Wines and Liquors, in bottles and casks, which he offers on advantageous terms to purchasers at wholesale or retail.

Also, a fine stock of choice TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THOMAS MURRAY.
Jan. 2—ly

LIVERY STABLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the Stables of Thomas Murray, on Scott street.

The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to

At his Store on Wood St.
Del. Gazette, and Journal and Statesman copy one year and send bill to advertiser.

HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAS a large stock at low prices, of fine

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SOLID SILVERWARE

AND
PLATED SPOONS, CASTORS, TEA SETS, &c.

May 1—3m.

FIFTY CENTS REWARD!!

LOST, some time since, between Middletown and St. Ann's, a large size Steel, such as is used by butchers to sharpen knives. The above reward will be paid for it, if left at the Transcript Office.

May 1—3t

WANTED,
A Young White Man about 18 or 20 years of age, to work in a garden, take care of a horse, and to make himself generally useful about a store. None but those who can come well recommended need apply. Apply to
JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SON,
Middletown, Del.
May 1—4f

NEW GOODS

FOR
SPRING OF 1869.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

ARE prepared to supply the Buying Public from an unusually Large and Attractive Assortment of NEW GOODS, complete in the following Departments:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Colored and Black Cloths and Cassimeres, LADIES COLORED AND

BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS AND TRIMMINGS, Latest Style Colored and Black Hats & Caps, Rubber Overcoats, Umbrellas & Parasols, Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Gaiters and Balmorals, Men and Boys' heavy Boots and Brogans, Oil Cloth, Window Shades and Fixtures, Carpets, White & Check Mattings,

Willow and Wooden Ware, Cordage & Co. China, Glass, Queensware, and Stone Ware, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Earthenware, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Paint Brushes, GROCERIES, SPICES, PICKLES,

CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES AND SAUCES, TOBACCO, SNUFF & CIGARS,

Highly Perfumed and Washing Soaps & Candles, Fish, Salt, Flour, Provisions, &c. Dresses and Shakers Vegetable and Garden Seeds. Star Mills Seamless Grain Bags,

Which we are constantly receiving in new and fresh lots, and offer for sale at the lowest market rates on the most reasonable terms.

March 27—3m.

Rhodes Super Phosphate

THE STANDARD MANURE.

MANUFACTURED BY

POTTS & KLETT,

Camden, New Jersey.

The attention of Farmers is especially called to

RHODES SUPER PHOSPHATE

As the most valuable and reliable manure for wheat and grass, as well as for other crops, as attested by an experience of fifteen years.

This long established and standard manure is prepared expressly for Drilling and particular care is taken to maintain the high reputation it has obtained.

We are prepared to furnish the Rhodes Super Phosphate in bbls. or in bags of 200 lbs. as may be desired.

For sale by dealers, and by

YARNALL & TRIMBLE,

418 South Wharves, 419 Penn Street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 13—3m.

PATENT

INDIGO BLUEING BAG,

THE MOST ECONOMICAL,

CLEANLY & COMPLETE ARTICLE EVER USED

By thrifty Housekeepers and Laundresses.

EACH Bag is provided with a Box so that it can be put safely away as soon as used.

PRICE 20 Cts.—HALF SIZE 10 Cts.

This blue contains no acid, and will not injure the finest fabrics. One twenty cent bag will outlast eight two-ounce vials of Liquid Blue, besides giving a softer color and avoiding the danger and annoyance of broken and uncorked bottles.

Patented Dec. 24, 1867, and for sale by

PLYMOUTH COLOR CO. C. T. RAYMOND & CO.,
106 & 108 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Inquire for it at any Respectable Grocery.

April 3—3mos.

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of

DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del., respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth, irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand

Office on the corner of Scott and Main streets, formerly occupied by D. L. Dunning.

April 10, 1869—ly

NEW BAKERY,

IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

North East Corner of Lake and Broad Streets.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its departments, and will keep constantly on hand,

Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pies, Candy,

And will supply Weddings, and Parties, with all sorts of Cakes at short notice.

He has engaged a first class Baker to attend to the business.

He will also continue the Painting Business in all its Branches.

FRANCIS TARONI.
March 6, 1869—4f

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Main Street, nearly opposite Walker's Hotel, Middletown, Delaware

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, Blank Books, in various styles and binding; Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

STATIONERY.

Writing, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, in variety

Morning Paper and Envelopes to match.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Port Monies, Sugar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassel and Cords, Looking Glasses,

BACK GAMMON BOARDS, CHESS AND CHECKER MEN, GAMES of all KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid and Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Roger's Scissors, &c.

Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Spectacles,

Violin Strings,

Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A fine assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,

Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts, Pomades, Hair Oils,

And Dental Soap of the First Quality.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

New York Ledger, Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine, Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner, Weekly, Girls and Boys Weekly, Gleason's Literary Companion, &c.

Godey's Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mun's Demorest's Magazines.

D. L. DUNNING,
No. 2 Town Hall,
Middletown, Del.

Jan. 30—ly

CARRIAGES,

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

J. M. COX & BRO.

MIDDLETOWN,

DELAWARE,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF

CARRIAGES.

ALL WORK FROM THIS ESTABLISHMENT

WARRANTED

TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Repairing promptly attended to,

March 13—6mos.

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A SAFE BLOOD PURIFIER,

A PLEASANT BEVERAGE,

A SWEET TONIC,

A CERTAIN CURE

AND

Preventive of Diseases.

THE ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician, Dr. Cheopsus, who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the Zingari Herb, the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the Zingari Bitters is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholera, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Constiveness, &c. &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for a circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

Principal Depot, F. RAUTER & CO., No. 9 N. Front St. Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDED BY

Ex-Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " Hon. Edward McPherson, " Hon. Joel B. Danney, " Hon. Wm. McSherry, "

Send for Circulars.

Feb. 6—ly

AMERICAN & SWISS WATCHES.

A SKS attention to his fine selected stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Of the latest Styles and the best Factory make.

Silver Ware.

Sterling Silver Spoons, Forks, and Butter Knives, which will be sold at very small advance.

Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches and Jewelry.

March 6—4f

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON, GOODRICH, ROSE & PEACH-BLOW POTATOES

For sale by E. T. EVANS.

April 17—4f

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY
The Metropolitan Gift Company.

Cash Gifts to the amount of \$250,000.

Every Ticket draws a Prize.

FIVE cash gifts, each \$10,000; 10 cash gifts, each \$5,000; 20 cash gifts, each \$1,000; 40 cash gifts, each \$500; 200 cash gifts, each \$100; 200 cash gifts, each \$50; 50 elegant Rosewood Pianos, \$300 to \$750; 75 elegant Melodeons, each \$75 to \$100; 350 sewing Machines, each \$60 to \$175; 500 Gold Watches, each \$75 to \$300; Cash Prize, Silver Ware, etc. all valued at \$1,000.

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cts. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of \$1. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REVENUES.—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, \$5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano, \$500; John D. Moore, Louisville, \$1,000; Miss Emma Walwood, Milwaukee, Piano, \$500; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, \$500. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"The firm is reliable, and deserves their success."—*Weekly Tribune*, Oct. 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald*, Oct. 58. A friend of ours drew a \$500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News*, December 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of sealed envelopes contains one cash gift. Six tickets \$1; 13 for \$2; 25 for \$3; 110 for \$15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
173 Broadway, N. Y.

Feb. 13—3m

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

S. W. ROBERTS,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that the liberal patronage he has received has induced him to offer to the public the greatest variety of selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, NOBLE COOK, MONITOR CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH, and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP, GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT, GEM, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

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